

AT THE STAKE

MURDERER AND RAVISHER SAM
HOSE BURNED IN GEORGIA.Shocking Sunday Afternoon Spectacle
Witnessed by 2,000 People
Near Newnan.

WIND-UP OF TEN-DAY SEARCH

THE NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL SOON
AFTER BEING LOCKED UP.Member of the Mob Drew a Revolver
on Ex-Governor Atkinson, Who
Pleaded for Hose's Life.

STORY OF THE MAN'S CRIME

MURDERED A WHITE FARMER AND
THEN ASSAULTED HIS WIFE.The Frenzied Lynchers Cut Him to
Pieces and Sold Sections of His
Body as Souvenirs.

NEWNAN, Ga., April 23.—In the presence of nearly 2,000 people of sex, age and color, a negro who committed two of the basest acts known to crime, was burned at the stake in a public road one and one-half miles from here this afternoon. Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cut it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits and even the toes on which the negro stood were torn up and disposed of as souvenirs. The negro's heart was cut in several pieces, as was his liver. Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics direct paid their more fortunate possessors extravagant sums for them. Small pieces of bone went for 5 cents, and a bit of the liver, crisply cooked, sold for 10 cents. As soon as the negro was seen to be dead, there was a tremendous struggle among the crowd which had witnessed his tragic end to secure souvenirs. A rush was made for the stake and those near the body were forced against it and had to fight for their freedom. Knives were quickly produced and the body was soon dismembered. One of the men who lifted the can of kerosene to the negro's head is said to be a native of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His name is known to those who were with him, but they refuse to identify him. The mob was composed of citizens of Newnan, Griffin, Palmetto and other little towns in the country roundabout Newnan and of all the farmers who had received word that the burning was to take place.

Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, former Governor of Georgia, met the mob as he was returning from church and appealed to it to let the law take its course. In addressing the mob he used these words: "Some of you are known to me and when this affair is finally settled in the courts, you may depend on it that I will testify the country for Strickland, who has left his home."

ATKINSON'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A member of the mob was seen to draw a revolver and level it at Governor Atkinson, but his arm was seized and the pistol taken from him. The mob was frantic at delays and would have killed him had he not fled at the stake.

Hose confessed to killing Alfred Cranford, but denied that he had outraged Mrs. Cranford. Before being put to death the negro stated that he had been paid \$12 by "Lige" Strickland, a negro preacher at Palmetto, to kill Cranford. To-night a mob of citizens is scouring the country for Strickland, who has left his home.

Sam Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer near Palmetto and outraged his wife ten days ago. Since that time business in that part of the State has been suspended, the entire population turning out in an effort to capture him. He successfully eluded pursuit until discovered near Macon. Governor Candler has been asked to send troops here to preserve order for a day or two, as it is feared the negroes may wreak vengeance, many threats to that effect having been made.

Hose has been on the farm of the Jones brothers between Macon and Columbus since the day after he committed his horrible crime. His mother is employed on the farm and to her little cabin he fled as a safe refuge. She fed him and cared for him, but it is not believed that she knew he was being hunted for. Just before the killing the Jones brothers were not aware of the crime until a few days ago and were not sure that he was the much-wanted man. Saturday morning one of the Jones boys met Hose and as he was talking to him noticed that he was wearing a "finger-faced" negro blacked up. Just before the killing the shirt the copper color was discernible. Convinced that the negro had blackened his face to escape detection Jones became convinced that he was the negro for which the authorities, assisted by bloodhounds, had been scouring the country for ten days and they determined to arrest him.

This morning they brought the negro into Macon and put him aboard a Central of Georgia train with the intention of bringing him to Atlanta. At Griffin some one recognized Hose and sent word to Newnan, the next station, that the negro was on the train bound for Atlanta. When Newnan was reached a great crowd surrounded the train and pushed into the cars. The Jones brothers were told that the negro could be delivered to the sheriff of Campbell county there and that it was not necessary to take him to Atlanta. This was acceded to and the negro was taken off the train and marched at the head of a yelling crowd of five hundred people to the jail. Here they turned him over to Sheriff Brown, taking a receipt for the prisoner, thus making themselves sure of the "dead" negro.

Word was sent to Mrs. Cranford at Palmetto that it was believed Hose was under arrest and that her presence was necessary in Newnan to make sure of the identification. In some way the news of the arrest leaked out and as the town has been on the alert for nearly two weeks the intelligence spread rapidly. From every house in the little city came its occupants and a good sized crowd was soon gathered about the jail. Sheriff Brown was importuned to give up the prisoner and finally in order to avoid an assault on the jail

and possible bloodshed, he turned the wretch over to the waiting crowd. A procession was quickly formed and the doomed negro was marched at its head through several streets of the town. Soon the public square was reached. Here former Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, who lives in Newnan, came hurriedly on the scene and standing up in a buggy importuned the crowd to let the law take its course.

Governor Atkinson said: "My fellow-citizens and friends—I beseech you to let this affair go no further. You are hurrying this negro to his death without an identification. Mrs. Cranford, whom he is said to have assaulted and whose husband he is said to have killed, is sick in bed and unable to be here to say whether this is her assailant. Let this negro be returned to jail. The law will take its course and I promise you it will do so quickly and effectually. Do not stain the honor of the State with a crime such as you are about to perform."

Judge A. D. Freeman, also of Newnan, spoke in a similar strain and implored the mob to return the prisoner to the custody of the sheriff and go home. The assembly heard the words of the two speakers in silence, but the instant their voices had died away shouts arose of "Take him to Palmetto!" "Burn him!" "Think of his crime!" and the march was resumed. Mrs. Cranford's mother and sister are residents of Newnan. The mob was headed in the direction of their house and in a short time reached the McElroy home. The negro was marched in the gate and Mrs. McElroy called to the front door. She at once identified the African and her verdict was agreed to by her daughter, who had often seen Hose around the Cranford place.

"To the stake," was again the cry and several men wanted to burn him in Mrs. McElroy's yard. To this she objected strenuously and the mob, complying with her wishes, started for Palmetto.

Just as they were leaving Newnan, word was brought that the 1 o'clock train from Atlanta was bringing 1,000 people to Palmetto. This was thought to be a regiment of militia and the mob at once decided to burn the prisoner at the first favorable place rather than be compelled to shoot him when the militia put in an appearance.

Leaving the little town where Sunday quiet had been so rudely disturbed the mob, now numbering nearly 1,500 people, started on the road to Palmetto. A line of buggies and vehicles of all kinds, their drivers fighting for room in the line, followed the procession, at the head of which, closely guarded, marched the negro.

One and a half miles out of Newnan a place believed to be favorable for the burning was reached. A little to the side of the road, where the negro, his body covered with mud, was marched, his back placed to the tree and his face to the crowd, which jostled closely about him. Here for the first time he was allowed to talk. He said:

"I am Sam Hose. I killed Alfred Cranford, a white man, and I outraged his wife. I am now being burned at the stake. I am now being burned at the stake. I am now being burned at the stake."

"At this a roar went up from the crowd. The intelligence imparted by the wretch was spread among them. 'Let him go on; tell you know about it,' came from the crowd."

The negro, shivering like a leaf, continued his recital. "I did not outrage Mrs. Cranford. Somebody else did that. I can identify him. Give me time for that."

The mob would hear no more. The clothes were torn from the wretch in an instant, a heavy chain was produced and wound around the body of the terrified negro, clasped by a new lock which dangled at the neck. He said not a word to this proceeding, but at the sight of three or four knives flashing in the hands of several members of the mob about him, he seemed to forecast the terrible ordeal he was about to be put to, he sent up a yell which could be heard for a mile.

Instantly a hand, grasping a knife, shot out, and one of the negro's ears dropped into a hand, and he was told to resist it. He pleaded pitifully for mercy and begged his tormentors to let him die. His cries were unheeded. The second ear went the way of the other.

Hardly had he been deprived of his organs of hearing, before his fingers, one by one, were plucked from his hand and passed among the members of the yelling and thoroughly maddened crowd. The shrieking negro was then quickly deprived of other portions of his anatomy and the words, "Come on with the oil," brought a huge can of kerosene to the foot of the tree, where the negro, his body covered with mud, was placed at the foot of the tree, and his hands to the tree back of him and with a terrific plunge forward of his body severed the upper portion of the chains which bound him to the tree. His body, held to the tree only as far as the thighs, lashed and torn, the occupying the flames which roared and crackled about him. One of the men nearest the burning negro quickly ran up and pushing him back, said: "Get back into the fire there," and quickly coupled the disjointed links of the chain. The road for a distance of a half mile on each side of the burning negro was lined with a crowd of every description of people, simply impassable. The crowd surrounded the stake on all sides, but none of those nearer than one hundred feet of the center was able to see what was going on. Yell after yell went up and the progress of the flames was communicated to those in the rear by shouts from the eyewitnesses.

The torch was applied about 2:30 o'clock and at 3 o'clock the body of Sam Hose was limp and lifeless, his head hanging to one side. The body was not cut down. It was left to smoldering and with knives secured such pieces of his carcass as did not fall to pieces. The chain was severed with hammers, the tree was chopped down and with such pieces of the firewood as had not been burned were carried away as souvenirs.

Brought Back Pieces of Flesh.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23.—One special and two regular trains carried nearly 1,000 people to Newnan to witness the burning of Sam Hose. The scene of the horrible affair. The excursionists returning to-night were loaded down with ghastly reminders of the affair in the shape of bones, pieces of flesh and parts of the wood which was placed at the negro's feet. The train, as it passed through Fort McPherson, four miles out of Atlanta, was stoned—presumably by negroes—a number of windows were broken and two passengers were painfully injured.

Governor Candler stated during the evening that he had been advised that a mob of citizens of Fayetteville and Woolly were coming to Atlanta to take Governor Atkinson from the jail here and lynch him. Several days ago and threw her body in the river. The Governor immediately ordered the militia to be in readiness to march to the jail on order. It is believed, however, that the troops are held in readiness to be sent to Palmetto in case of an uprising of negroes there.

ANOTHER MOB

NEGRO PREACHER STRICKLAND ON
TRIAL AT MIDNIGHT.The Man Whom Sam Hose Implicated
in His Confession Before the
Torch Was Applied.

JUDGE LYNCH ON THE BENCH

HIS CAPTORS ACTING AS JUDGE, JURY
AND PROSECUTOR.Said to Have Paid Hose \$12 to Murder
the White Farmer, Alfred Cranford,
Ten Days Ago.

GOV. CANDLER CALLS TROOPS

FIVE COMPANIES READY TO PREVENT
A NEGRO UPRISING.Story of the Devilish Work at Palmetto
Which Was Responsible
for Sunday's Outbreak.

BULLETIN.—PALMETTO, Ga., April 23.—Elijah Strickland, the negro preacher who is accused by Sam Hose, the negro burned to death near Newnan to-day, of paying him (Hose) \$12 to murder farmer Alfred Cranford, was captured by a mob of people from this vicinity three miles out of town to-night.

He was brought to Palmetto and at midnight was placed on trial for his life by a court composed of those who had arrested him. Speeches for and against his character were made and the trial is in progress at this hour, 12:30 a. m.

2:00 a. m.—The trial took place in an open square in the center of town. Strickland, the accused, is sixty years of age. There was no judge or jury, the people acting in those capacities. Many witnesses were heard.

One, a negro who lived on Strickland's place, testified to the good character of the minister, but several neighbors gave anything but favorable reports. Many speeches were made.

At 1 o'clock no decision had been arrived at, but it was decided to adjourn the court to the woods, one mile out of town. The sober element is making an effort to save the negro's neck and have adopted the plan of moving about to delay a verdict and perhaps win their case. A number of strangers are here from Atlanta and other towns and they are trying to force a lynching. The statement made by Hose is not believed and it is feared an innocent man may be lynched if cooler counsel does not prevail.

Strickland denies all knowledge of complicity in the crime. The scene in the woods where the "trial" was going on was a weird one.

AN EDITOR'S APPEAL

Atlanta Constitution Gives a Picture
of Hose's Crime.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23.—The Constitution will say to-morrow: "The terrible explanation which Sam Hose was forced to pay for his crime will arouse a flood of discussion carried on by those who know the facts, on the one side, and by those who do not care for facts, on the other. But, while the form of this criminal's punishment cannot be upheld, let those who are disposed to criticize it look into the facts—and by these facts temper the judgment they may render."

"An unassuming, industrious and hard-working farmer, after his day's toil, sat at his evening meal. Around him sat his wife and children, happy in the presence of the man who was faithful to them every duty imposed by nature. At peace with himself, serving God and loyal to humanity, they looked forward to the coming day. Noiselessly the murderer, with uplifted ax, advanced from the rear and sank it to the hilt in the brain of the unsuspecting victim. Tearing the child from the mother's breast, he flung it into the pool of blood oozing from his father's wound."

"Then began the culmination which has detracted the reason of the people of western Georgia during the past week. As critics will howl about the lynching, the Constitution will be pardoned for stating the facts. The wife was seized, choked, thrown on the floor, where her clothing lay in the blood of her husband, and ravished. Remember the facts! Remember the dark night in the country home! Remember the slain husband, and, above all, remember that shocking degradation which was inflicted on the black's head in the victim's home by her husband's warm blood as the brute held her to the floor! Keep the facts in mind. When the picture is painted of that dark picture of Mrs. Cranford, outraged in the blood of her murdered husband."

GOV. CANDLER'S VIEWS.

Believes the Negroes Are Responsible
for Sunday's Affair.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23.—Governor Candler to-night gave the following statement on the burning of Sam Hose near Newnan: "The whole thing is deplorable and Hose's crime is heinous. The whole thing has not been published and is too horrible for publication, is the most diabolical in the annals of the crime. The negroes of that community lost the best opportunity they will ever have to elevate themselves in the respectability of the community. The diabolical nature of the double crime was well known to every one of them; the perpetrator was well known and they owed it to their race to exhaust every means of bringing Hose to justice. This course would have done more to elevate them in the estimation of good people and to protect their race against the mob than all the rewards and proclamations of all the Governors for the next fifty years. But they lost the opportunity, and it is a deplorable fact that while scores of intelligent negroes, leaders of their race, have talked to me about the Palmetto lynching, not one of them has ever in the remotest way alluded to either the burning of Palmetto, which provoked the lynching, nor to the diabolical crime of Hose. I do not believe these men sympathized with Hose or the Palmetto incident."

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Volunteers Under a Severe Fire
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IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY

ARCHBISHOP TO DEFINE AMERICANISM
IN ORLEANS ADDRESS.The Catholic Church Affairs Also Attracting
Attention of Diplomatic Circles.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The presence of Archbishop Ireland in Europe at this time led to efforts among leading members of the diplomatic corps there to have the eminent divine preside at some notable religious occasion. As a result it is learned that the archbishop will deliver the principal discourse at the Joan of Arc celebration on May 8 at the old French town of Orleans, which gave the name of the "Maid of Orleans" to the girl saint and soldier.

The exercises will have both a religious and a national character, bringing pilgrimages from all parts of Europe, and having the special benediction of the Pope. It was thought at first that Archbishop Ireland would take this occasion to correct the misapprehensions which have arisen through-out Europe as to "Americanism," as set forth in Father Hecker's book. The errors on this subject are ascribed mainly to the misstatement of the archbishop by a French abbé, so that it was felt to be appropriate that the correction and elucidation of true "Americanism" should be made on this memorable church and national occasion. Quite recently, however, the leading church authorities in this country have made known that Archbishop Ireland's discourse would be confined strictly to religious themes dealing with the inspired character of Joan of Arc. While this may not give the discourse the significance at first expected, yet the belief is expressed by those familiar with the arrangements that the fervor and patriotic impulses of Archbishop Ireland would make his discourse a notable event in the religious and national life of the world.

Catholic Church affairs also have been attracting the attention of diplomatic circles of late in connection with the attitude of Italy in the discussion of the Pope's disavowal of the Italian government's participation in the recent congress of the Pope was also to take part. Because of this controversy the invitations issued by the government at the Hague were delayed some weeks, and in consequence the British Foreign Office withheld the official announcement of Sir Julian Pauncefote's selection as one of the British delegates. The Italian government also was in the same quandary until the controversy was adjusted. As explained by a leading diplomatic official, the position of Italy was similar to that taken when the temporal power of the Pope was denied and finally overthrown. In opposing the Pope's representation at the Hague Italy held that the Pope's authority in the Vatican related to moral and social affairs, and not material or political questions between nations. In behalf of the Pope it was urged that Italy already recognized the material and political authority of the Pope by admitting the appointment of ambassadors to the Vatican from France, Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal and some other countries.

Pending the settlement of Italy's objections, there was much perplexing delay in arranging the details of the congress. It was finally determined that the Pope would not be represented, this decision, it is understood, being acquiesced in by the Vatican. The French delegates to the Hague would represent the French delegates to the Hague would directly represent the Vatican, but it is said in the best-posted diplomatic quarters that this surmise is wholly unwarranted.

TALK OF DISAGREEMENT.

Canton People Speculating on the
Verdict in Mrs. George's Trial.

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DR. SENN FOR GOVERNOR.

Chicago Friends of the Spanish War
Surgeon Announce His Name.

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IS IT POISON?

DR. D. E. PATTON MAKES DETAILED
CHARGE AGAINST HIS WIFE.Dying Terre Haute Physician Calls in
Coroner and Prosecutor for
a Conference.

WIFE GONE THREE MONTHS

SHE WAS THE WEALTHY WIDOW
CAULKINS, OF NEW MARKET.Has Sued the Doctor for a Divorce,
Claiming He Was a Drunkard and
Wanted Her Money.

ELI FISHER'S SAD JOURNEY

GONE TO MONTANA TO TRY TO SAVE
A SON FROM THE GALLOWS.Finding of Baby's Skeleton at Corydon
Reveals a Crime Twenty
Years Old—State News.

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Attention of Diplomatic Circles.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The presence of Archbishop Ireland in Europe at this time led to efforts among leading members of the diplomatic corps there to have the eminent divine preside at some notable religious occasion. As a result it is learned that the archbishop will deliver the principal discourse at the Joan of Arc celebration on May 8 at the old French town of Orleans, which gave the name of the "Maid of Orleans" to the girl saint and soldier.

The exercises will have both a religious and a national character, bringing pilgrimages from all parts of Europe, and having the special benediction of the Pope. It was thought at first that Archbishop Ireland would take this occasion to correct the misapprehensions which have arisen through-out Europe as to "Americanism," as set forth in Father Hecker's book. The errors on this subject are ascribed mainly to the misstatement of the archbishop by a French abbé, so that it was felt to be appropriate that the correction and elucidation of true "Americanism" should be made on this memorable church and national occasion. Quite recently, however, the leading church authorities in this country have made known that Archbishop Ireland's discourse would be confined strictly to religious themes dealing with the inspired character of Joan of Arc. While this may not give the discourse the significance at first expected, yet the belief is expressed by those familiar with the arrangements that the fervor and patriotic impulses of Archbishop Ireland would make his discourse a notable event in the religious and national life of the world.

Catholic Church affairs also have been attracting the attention of diplomatic circles of late in connection with the attitude of Italy in the discussion of the Pope's disavowal of the Italian government's participation in the recent congress of the Pope was also to take part. Because of this controversy the invitations issued by the government at the Hague were delayed some weeks, and in consequence the British Foreign Office withheld the official announcement of Sir Julian Pauncefote's selection as one of the British delegates. The Italian government also was in the same quandary until the controversy was adjusted. As explained by a leading diplomatic official, the position of Italy was similar to that taken when the temporal power of the Pope was denied and finally overthrown. In opposing the Pope's representation at the Hague Italy held that the Pope's authority in the Vatican related to moral and social affairs, and not material or political questions between nations. In behalf of the Pope it was urged that Italy already recognized the material and political authority of the Pope by admitting the appointment of ambassadors to the Vatican from France, Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal and some other countries.

Pending the settlement of Italy's objections, there was much perplexing delay in arranging the details of the congress. It was finally determined that the Pope would not be represented, this decision, it is understood, being acquiesced in by the Vatican. The French delegates to the Hague would represent the French delegates to the Hague would directly represent the Vatican, but it is said in